Health Profile 2005

Greensville County / Emporia, Virginia

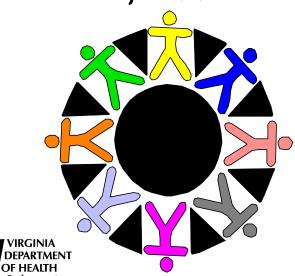




Crater Health District



Helping Build Healthy Communities



Health Profile 2005- Emporia- Greensville County, Virginia

A Report on Community Health Indicators for The Calendar Years 1996-2003

Prepared By

Matthew Killorin, MPH
Health Educator, Crater Health District
Virginia Department of Health

Sources

Hospital Discharge Data and Information Virginia Health Information, Inc. (VHI)

Birth and Mortality Data and Information Virginia Center for Health Statistics

HIV /AIDS, and other STDs Data Division of HIV/STD Virginia Department of Health

Population Data
U.S. Census Bureau

For more information on this report or to obtain an additional copy, contact:

Matthew Killorin

Petersburg Health Department

301 Halifax Street

Petersburg, Virginia 23804 Phone: (804) 863-1652 ext 258

Fax: (804) 862-6126

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Please note:

Many of the reported occurrences for each locality are less than 20. Because rates based on numbers this size can create a false impression, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommend not calculating incidence rates for fewer than 20 occurrences. To ensure a better understanding of this information, the raw numbers for each locality should be considered.

Population Profile - Emporia

Demographics	Emporia	Virginia
2003 Total Population*	5,656	7, 386,330
Male	45.5%	49.0%
Female	54.5%	51.0%
Race		
Black	56.2%	19.6%
White	42.5%	72.3%
Hispanic	1.5%	4.7%
Other	1.4%	3.4%
Age		
Median Age	38.8years	35.7years
65 years and over	20.6%	11.2%

^{*}Estimated population- Weldon Cooper Center, University of Virginia

Economics	Emporia	Virginia
Median Family Income	\$35,743	\$54,169
Percent of Families	11.4%	7.0%
Below Poverty Level		
Unemployment Rate*	6.6%	3.0%

^{*}December 2004, Virginia Employment Commission

Of the eight localities in the Crater District, Emporia ranks seventh in median family income and first in the percentage of adults over 25 with less than a 9th grade education.

Education (population 25 years and older)	Emporia	Virginia
Less than 9th Grade	20.4%	7.2%
High School Graduate (includes	58.5%	81.5%
equivalency) or Higher Bachelor's Degree or Higher	14.2%	29.5%

Education and income levels are often related to the health of communities. Overall, the less education a person has, the less likely they are to seek medical care and to make healthy lifestyle choices.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000

Population Profile - Greensville

Demographics	Greensville County	Virginia
2003 Total Population*	11,581	7, 386,330
Male	61.7%	49.0%
Female	38.3%	51.0%
Race		
Black	59.7%	19.6%
White	38.9%	72.3%
Hispanic	0.9%	4.7%
Other	1.2%	3.4%
Age		
Median Age	38.1years	35.7years
65 years and over	11.4%	11.2%

^{*}Estimated population- Weldon Cooper Center, University of Virginia

Economics	Greensville County	Virginia
Median Family Income	\$38,810	\$54,169
Percent of Families Below Poverty Level	12.4%	7.0%
Unemployment Rate*	3.8%	3.0%

^{*}December 2004, Virginia Employment Commission

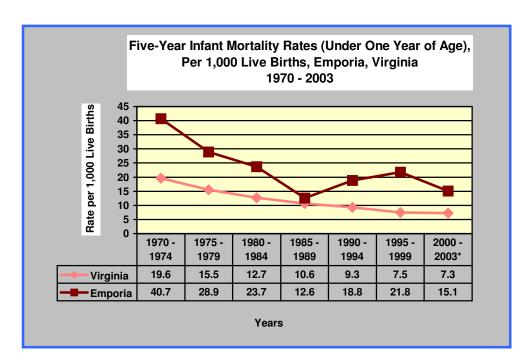
Of the eight localities in the Crater District, Greensville County ranks seventh in percentage of adults over 25 with at least a 9th grade education, and ranks sixth in percentage with at least a high school diploma or equivalent.

Education (population 25 years and older)	Greensville County	Virginia
Less than 9th Grade	17.5%	7.2%
High School Graduate (includes equivalency) or Higher	62.1%	81.5%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	11.0%	29.5%

Education and income levels are often related to the health of communities. Overall, the less education a person has, the less likely they are to seek medical care and to make healthy lifestyle choices.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000

Infant Mortality - Emporia



Emporia's infant death rate has declined significantly since the 1970's.

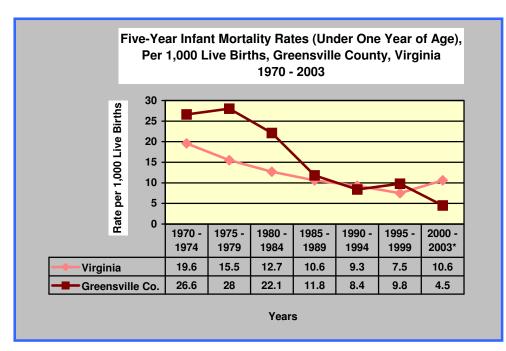
The U.S. infant death rate in 2001 (the most recent year for which national data is available) was 6.9 per 1,000 live births.

In 2003, there was one infant death in Emporia.

*4 year period

Infant Mortality - Year 2003 - Ranked by Rates- Highest to Lowest			
Locality	Cases	Rate / 1,000 Live Births	
Surry County	2	28.2	
Emporia	1	16.4	
Petersburg	8	14.7	
Hopewell	4	11.8	
Sussex County	1	8.8	
Greensville County	1	7.9	
Prince George County	1	2.6	
Dinwiddie County	0	0.0	
Crater Health District	18	9.6	
Virginia	766	7.6	

Infant Mortality - Greensville



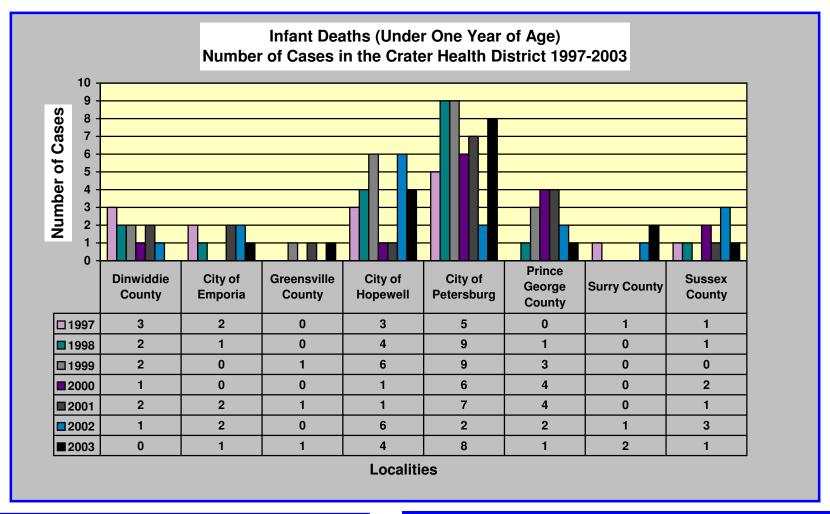
The Greensville County infant death rate has declined steadily from the late 1970's to the present.

The U.S. infant death rate in 2001 (the most recent year for which national data is available) was 6.9 per 1,000 live births.

*4 year period

Infant Mortality - Yea	r 2003 - Ranked by	Rates- Highest to Lowest
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Crater Health District	18	9.6
Virginia	766	7.6

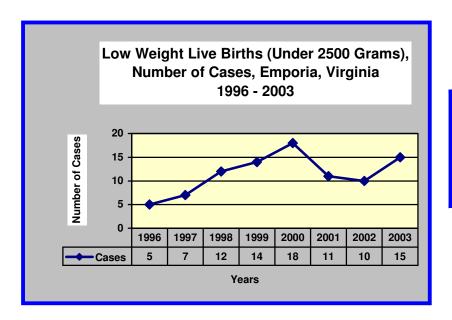
Infant Mortality



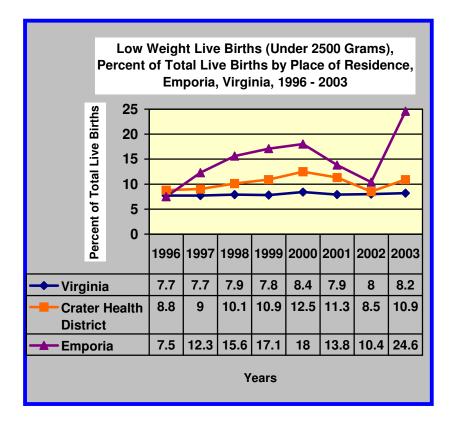
Between 1997 and 2003, there were eight infant deaths in Emporia. Greensville County reported three infant deaths in the same period. (by place of residence)

Infant mortality, or the death of a child before his or her first birthday, is associated with a variety of factors such as the health of the mother, access to medical care, and socioeconomic conditions. Some ways to prevent infant deaths include: women in their reproductive years (including those who are pregnant or between pregnancies) eating a folate-rich diet; making sure infants sleep on their back; and reducing stress at home and work.

Low Weight Births - Emporia

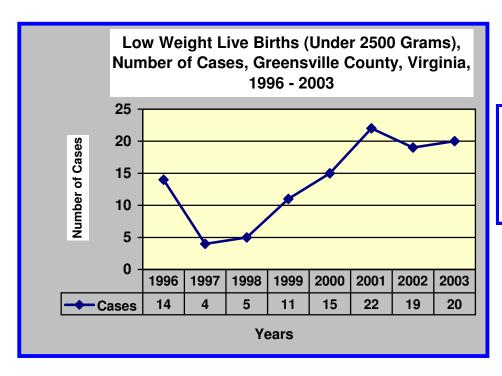


Since 1997, the percentage of low weight births in Emporia has been higher than the state as a whole. In 2003, the city had its highest percentage of infant deaths in the last 8 years.

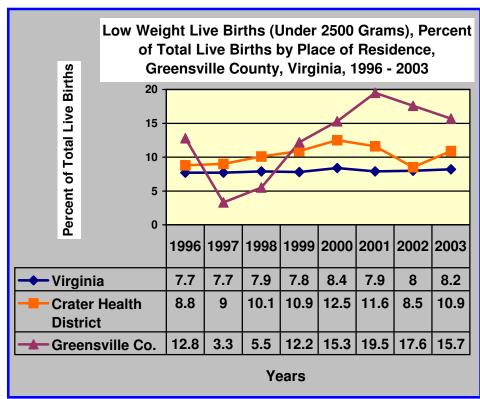


Babies that weigh less than 5 lb, 8 oz (2500 grams) at birth have a higher risk of getting sick and dying during infancy and childhood. Women who smoke, drink alcohol, and use drugs while pregnant, and who don't get adequate medical care are at risk of having a low-birth weight baby.

Low Weight Births - Greensville



Between 1997 and 2001, the number of cases of low weight births in Greensville County increased each year. In 2002 and 2003, the number of cases decreased slightly.



Babies that weigh less than 5 lb, 8 oz (2500 grams) at birth have a higher risk of getting sick and dying during infancy and child - hood. Women who smoke, drink alcohol, and use drugs while pregnant, and who don't get adequate medical care are at risk of having a low-birth weight baby.

Low Weight Births / Infant Mortality

Crater Health District Programs

Maternal and Child Health Nutrition

- Registered Dietician is available for counseling at the Greensville-Emporia Health Department maternity clinic and at a local private health care provider's office.
- R.D. counsels all prenatal clients attending maternity clinic about the importance of healthy eating during pregnancy.
- Pregnant women who are overweight or underweight and/or have inadequate weight gain are targeted for intensive nutritional counseling and follow up on a more frequent basis.
- Nutritionist helps eligible clients complete the <u>Women</u>, <u>Infants</u>, <u>and Children (WIC)</u> program certification.

Women, Infants, and Children Supplemental Feeding Program

- Provides supplemental food to children from birth to age 5 years and to pregnant and breast-feeding women.
- Eligibilty is based on financial need as well as medical and/or nutritional need.

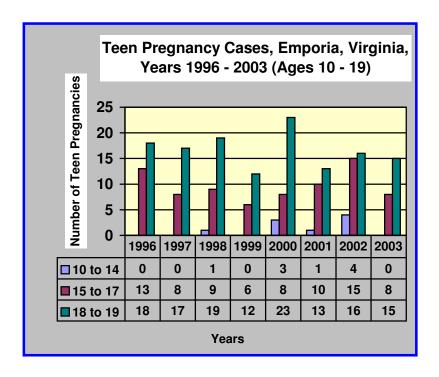
Loving Steps- Healthy Start Initiative

- Healthy Start is a nutrition focused intervention program for pregnant women in high-risk categories.
- The Healthy Start nutritionist provides one on one counseling in the health department clinic or at the client's home.

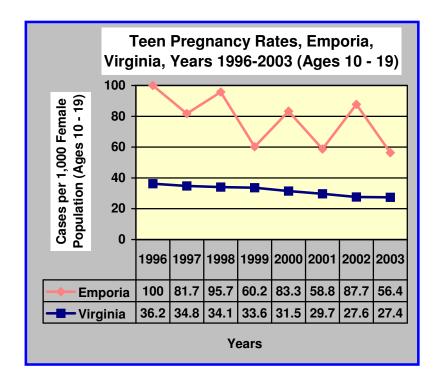
Greensville-Emporia Health Department

 Provides comprehensive prenatal care including periodic physical exams, lab testing, assessment of weight and blood pressure, and nutritional counseling.

Teen Pregnancy - Emporia



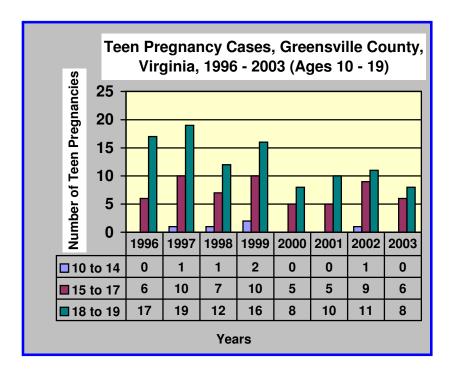
Comparing the years 1996 and 2003- there was not a significant change in the total number of teen pregnancies in Emporia. The majority of cases were among 18 and 19 year-olds.



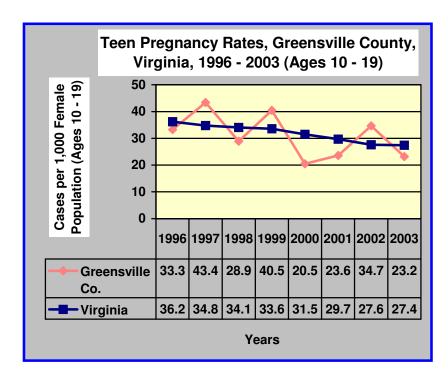
In 2003, Emporia's teen pregnancy rate (56.4 per 1,000 females ages 10 to 19) was the ninth highest in Virginia. Between 1996 and 2003, Emporia's rate was over twice the rate of Virginia as a whole.

Pregnant teens often do not get adequate medical care, which can result in health problems for themselves and their babies. Babies born to teen mothers are at high risk for having a low birth weight and being victims of abuse and neglect.

Teen Pregnancy - Greensville



Between the years 1996 and 2003, there was an average of 21 teen pregnancies per year in Greensville County. The majority of cases between 1996 and 2003 were among 18 and 19 year-olds.



In 2000, Greensville County's teen pregnancy rate declined to its lowest point in the last eight years.

Pregnant teens often do not get adequate medical care, which can result in health problems for themselves and their babies. Babies born to teen mothers are at high risk for having a low birth weight and being victims of abuse and neglect.

Teen Pregnancy – Crater Health District

Crater Health District - Teen Pregnancy – Year 2003			
Ranked by Rates- High	nest to Lo	west	
Locality	Cases	Rate / 1,000 Females Age 10-19	
Petersburg	201	87.1	
Hopewell	95	61.6	
Emporia	23	56.4	
Sussex County	27	41.9	
Dinwiddie County	43	25.3	
Greensville County	14	23.2	
Prince George	58	21.3	
County			
Surry County	10	19.2	
Crater Health District	471	45.0	
Virginia	13,665	27.4	

In 2003, Emporia's teen pregnancy rate was the ninth highest in Virginia. This was an improvement from its second place ranking in 2002.

Teen Pregnancy

Crater Health District Programs

Family Planning

- Provides physical examinations, and counseling regarding methods of birth control and sexual responsibility.
- Provides counseling to minors regarding sexual coercion, abstinence, and parental involvement in decision-making.
- Provides birth control method of choice.
- Services are by appointment. Charges for services are on a sliding scale fee basis. Minors (under age 18) may be eligible for free services.

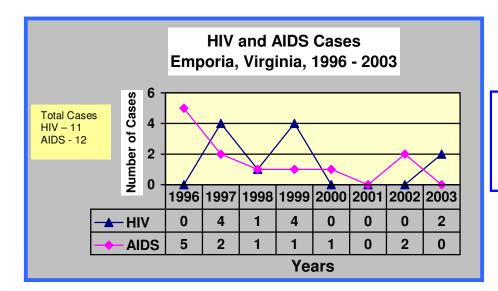
Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program

Acts as fiscal agent for funds from Virginia Department of Health targeting programs to reduce teen pregnancy rates. Collaborates with community coalitions, agencies and groups to promote abstinence as a primary means of delayed parenthood.

Greensville-Emporia Health Department

- Participates in annual Family Life Education classes at Wyatt Middle School
- Collaborates with the local Teen Pregnancy Prevention Coalition in annual Health Fair and /or scheduling a motivational speaker at Greensville High School

HIV, AIDS, and Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases Emporia

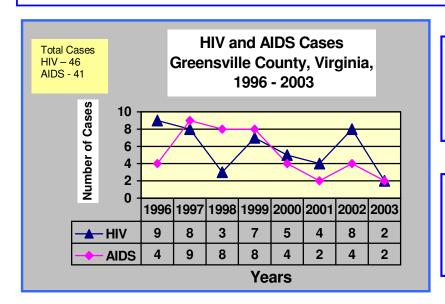


Since 1999, there have been two cases of HIV reported in Emporia.

In 2003, the Crater Health District recorded some of the highest rates of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in the Commonwealth. Of the 35 health districts in Virginia, Crater's rate per 100,000 people ranked in the top ten for HIV, AIDS, syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia. The table below shows the Crater District's ranking for 2003.

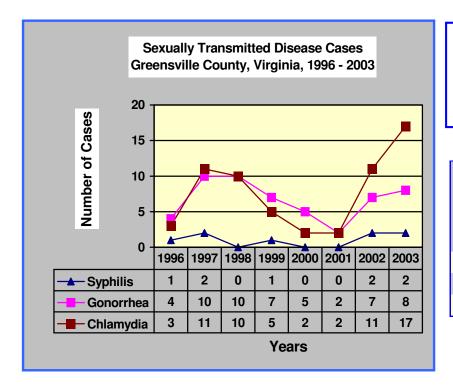
Crater Health District Rankings Sexually Transmitted Disease Rates*- Year 2003			
	Rate / 100,000 people	District Ranking	
<u>Disease</u>		(35 districts)	
HIV	26.5	6th	
AIDS	25.8	4th	
Syphilis	15.2	7th	
Gonorrhea	218.7	9th	
Chlamydia	476.6	8th	

HIV, AIDS, and Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases Greensville



The number of HIV and AIDS cases in Greensville County declined from 1999 to 2001, but rose slightly in 2002.

The number of reported HIV cases in Greensville County is too small for rate comparisons with other localities.

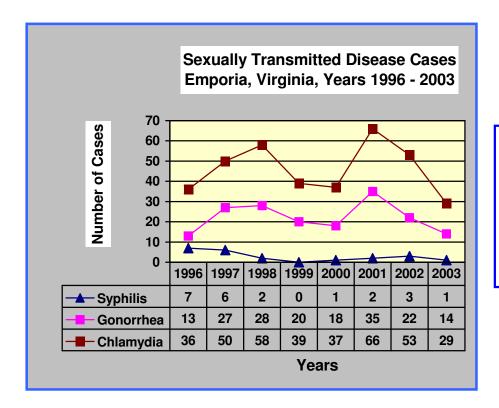


The number of STD cases in Greensville County declined from 1997 to 2001, but rose slightly in 2002.

STD Rates (per 100,000 people) Year 2003			
Gr	eensville	VA	
Syphilis	17.2	7.4	
Gonorrhea	69.0	122.6	
Chlamydia	146.7	263.1	
Gonorrhea	69.0	122.6	

Charts Prepared by Crater Health District, January 2005- Source: Virginia Department of Health, Division of Epidemiology Annual Reports, 1996-2003

Sexually Transmitted Diseases Emporia



The number of reported syphilis cases in Emporia declined between 1996 and 2003. In 2003, the number of reported gonorrhea and chlamydia cases declined to the lowest levels in the last eight years.

STD Rates (per 100,000 people) Year 2003				
	Emporia	VA		
Gonorrhea	247.5	122.6		
Chlamydia	512.7	263.1		

HIV, AIDS, and Other Sexually Transmitted <u>Diseases</u>

Crater Health District Programs

Greensville-Emporia Health Department

- Goals: To eliminate high-risk behaviors through awareness and education activities. To encourage collaboration between communities and agencies in order to provide support, resources, referrals, and information to assist individuals infected and affected by HIV and AIDS.
- Provides free confidential HIV diagnostic testing and counseling.
- Provides diagnosis and treatment of other STDS.
- Provides education and counseling aimed at the prevention and spread of diseases.

Environmental Health – Emporia / Greensville

Infectious Diseases* (1996-2002)	Cases Reported
E. Coli	0
Salmonellosis	1 5
Shigellosis	5

Prevention of these diseases is linked to having clean water, and proper hygiene and food handling.

National air quality standards met by county* (2003)

Carbon Monoxide	Nitrogen Dioxide	Sulfur Dioxide	Ozone	Particulate Matter	Lead
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

^{*} Virginia Department of Environmental Quality

Lead – Elevated Levels in Children* Number of Cases (1996 - 2003) 45

*Greensville Co. and Emporia combined

Virginia law requires reporting to the health department any child age 15 years and younger, with a venous blood lead level greater than 10 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dl).

Rabies in Animals – Ranked by Total (Highest to Lowest (1996-2003)	Confirmed Cases
Prince George County	33
Dinwiddie County	23
Sussex County	18
Greensville County / Emporia	17
City of Hopewell	12
City of Petersburg	9
Surry County	6
Crater Health District	118
Virginia	4,642

In 2003, two cases of animal rabies were reported in Greensville County and Emporia combined.

^{*}Greensville Co. and Emporia combined

^{*}Greensville Co. and Emporia combined

Environmental Health Services

The Emporia / Greensville Health Department conducts regular inspections and complaint investigations of all types of food service establishments. Staff also conduct food manager certification courses and basic food safety courses.

Other important services include:
Participation in sheltering/disaster operations
West Nile virus prevention
Well and septic tank inspections and permits
Soil evaluations/inspection
Rabies prevention, including:

- Specimen testing
- Animal bite investigations/management
- Sponsored rabies vaccination clinics with Animal Control

Motel/hotel inspections- swimming pool inspections
Health hazard and general environmental complaint investigation

Major Services Provided in 2004* <u>Food Service</u>

Inspections, follow-ups, and consults- 330

Rabies Control

Specimen tests - 5

Animal bite investigations/management- 38

Other Investigations, Inspections, Follow-ups, and Consults

Motels and hotels- 29

Weed, trash, refuse and general- 20

On-site sewage

Applications- 102

Soil evaluations- 184

^{*}Greensville County and Emporia combined

Leading Causes of Death

Emporia 2003

Cause	Number	Rate*	VA Rate*
Heart Disease	36	636.5	198.9
Cancer	22	389.0	185.4
Stroke	15	265.2	53.0
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	7	123.8	40.2
Influenza / Pneumonia	3	53.0	20.8
Diabetes	3	53.0	21.4
Unintentional Injury	3	53.0	34.6
Septicemia	1	17.7	17.2
Nephritis / Nephrosis (Kidney Disease)	1	17.7	16.7
Alzheimer's Disease	1	17.7	19.8
Suicide	1	17.7	10.8
Chronic Liver Disease	1	17.7	8.1
Homicide and Legal Intervention	0	0.0	6.2

^{*}age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population

The top three killers in Emporia are the same as those for the entire U.S.- heart disease, cancer, and stroke. The risk of dying from these diseases can be lowered through lifestyle choices such as not smoking, eating a low-fat diet, and engaging in regular physical activity.

Leading Causes of Death

Greensville County 2003

Cause	Number	Rate*	VA Rate*
Cancer	28	241.8	185.4
Heart Disease	19	164.1	198.9
Stroke	8	69.1	53.0
Unintentional Injury	6	51.8	34.6
Nephritis / Nephrosis (Kidney Disease)	4	34.5	16.7
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	3	25.9	40.2
Septicemia	3	25.9	17.2
Diabetes	2	17.3	21.4
Homicide and Legal Intervention	1	8.6	6.2
Chronic Liver Disease	1	8.6	8.1
Influenza / Pneumonia	0	0.0	20.8
Alzheimer's Disease	0	0.0	19.8
Suicide	0	0.0	10.8

^{*}age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population

Cancer and heart disease were, by far, the most common causes of death in Greensville County in 2003. The risk of dying from these diseases can be lowered through lifestyle choices such as not smoking, eating fruits and vegetables, and engaging in regular physical activity. The county's fourth leading cause of death was unintentional injuries. Since deaths from injuries often occur among people under the age of 45, they result in the loss of many years of potential productive life. Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of fatal injuries in Virginia and the U.S.

Heart Disease

Crater Health District Programs

Cardiovascular Risk Reduction Program

- Conducts cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk screenings at worksites, churches, and community events through out the county.
- Counsels at-risk individuals regarding healthy lifestyle choices that may lower their risk of CVD.
- Provides blood pressure measurement certification courses for health care providers and volunteer BP screeners.
- Develops, implements, and monitors health "challenges" for local worksites.
- Conducts periodic CVD needs assessments.

Nutrition

The 5-A-Day for Better Health Program is promoted district-wide. The program provides interactive nutrition displays at local health fairs, health departments, and schools to encourage participants to eat 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day. The literature and activities are geared towards all age groups. Information is also provided to community organizations upon request.

Hospital Discharges

(Ambulatory Sensitive Conditions)

Emporia 2000

(2003 report pending as of 12/20/04)

Condition	Number	Rate*	VA Rate*
Psychoses	121	2,075.4	501.9
Diabetes	47	806.2	157.3
Asthma	44	754.7	123.6
Hypertension	7	137.2	22.8
Extreme Prematurity /	0	0.0	6.51
Respiratory Distress Syndrome			

^{*}hospital discharges per 100,000 population

Definitions

Ambulatory Sensitive Conditions- conditions that can be prevented with consistent, available ambulatory care and good patient compliance with treatment/self-care protocols. Hospital admissions may indicate access issues (e.g. lack of insurance), or few options for service, or the presence of social issues that can influence patient adherence (e.g. homelessness, inconsistent caregivers).

<u>Asthma</u>- a chronic, potentially life-threatening disease of the lungs, most often seen in children and young adults.

<u>Hypertension</u>- also called high blood pressure, it directly increases the risk of coronary heart disease (which leads to heart attack) and stroke, especially along with other risk factors.

<u>Diabetes</u>- a disease in which the body does not produce or properly use insulin, a hormone that is needed to convert sugar, starches, and other food into energy.

<u>Psychoses</u>- any one of a number of mental disorders without a clearly defined physical cause or structural change in the brain. Characterized by abnormal and /or antisocial behavior.

<u>Extreme Prematurity/RDS</u>- severe breathing impairment of premature newborns due to underdevelopment of the lungs. The leading cause of death of premature infants in the U.S.

Hospital Discharges

(Ambulatory Sensitive Conditions)
Greensville County
2000

(2003 report pending as of 12/20/04)

Condition	Number	Rate*	VA Rate*
Psychoses	25	225.1	501.9
Diabetes	9	81.0	157.3
Asthma	8	72.0	123.6
Hypertension	0	0.0	22.8
Extreme Prematurity /	0	0.0	6.51
Respiratory Distress Syndrome			

^{*}hospital discharges per 100,000 population

Definitions

Ambulatory Sensitive Conditions- conditions that can be prevented with consistent, available ambulatory care and good patient compliance with treatment/self-care protocols. Hospital admissions may indicate access issues (e.g. lack of insurance), or few options for service, or the presence of social issues that can influence patient adherence (e.g. homelessness, inconsistent caregivers).

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Extreme Prematurity/RDS- severe breathing impairment of premature newborns due to underdevelopment of the lungs. The leading cause of death of premature infants in the U.S.

Greensville – Emporia Health Department Services

140 Uriah Branch Way Emporia, Virginia 23847

Telephone: (434) 348-4235 Fax: (434) 348-4281 http://www.vdh.state.va.us/LHD/crater/Greensville.asp

Childhood Immunizations

- Walk-in clinics are held every Monday--call for specific times.
- There is no charge for routine childhood immunizations.
- Parent or guardian must accompany children under age 18.
- Must bring history/record of immunizations.
- Greensville Emporia Health Department follows the schedule of immunizations recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Special school based immunization clinics are provided periodically.

Childhood Lead Poisoning

- Children under six years of age who are at risk of lead poisoning are referred to their primary care provider for lead testing.
- A health educator offers case management and educational services to families of children with elevated lead levels.

Communicable Disease

- Foodborne illness investigations.
- Vaccine preventable disease investigations.
- Tuberculosis screening and tuberculin skin testing.
- Tuberculosis treatment and follow-up including directly observed medication therapy in the patient's home.
- Tuberculosis contact investigations.
- Education for individuals and the community.
- Disease specific counseling.
- Community resource referrals.

Sexually Transmitted Disease Services (STD)

- Medical services including diagnosis and treatment.
- · Education and counseling.

HIV Services

- Free confidential testing and counseling.
- Anonymous testing sites can be accessed by calling the Virginia Department of Health and AIDS Hotline at 1-800-533-4148. Free anonymous testing is available in Petersburg by appointment only (804) 732-7261.

Medication assistance for protease inhibitors, antiretrovirals etc., is available based on eligibility criteria through the AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) administered by the Virginia Department of Health.

Crater Child Development Clinic

(2002 Wakefield Ave., Petersburg, VA 23805)

The Crater Child Development Clinic is operated to serve children, from birth to 21 years, suspected of having problems such as:

- Developmental delays.
- Developmental disorders associated with sensory or physical disabilities.
- Disorders of attention and hyperactivity.
- · Learning problems.
- Emotional and behavioral concerns.
- Mental retardation.

Services are available by appointment (804) 862-6186.

Family Planning

Provides physical examinations, counseling regarding methods of birth control, sexual responsibility, risk reduction and prevention for sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and AIDS. Instruction on breast self exams. Birth control method of choice is provided. Persons under 18 may be eligible for free services.

Environmental Health Services

Restaurant inspections and permits.

- Includes food service establishments, schools, temporary food events, child care centers, summer camps, adult homes and nursing homes.
- Complaint investigation.

Food manager certification courses.

Basic food safety courses.

Well and septic tank inspections and permits.

- Permitting (Well fee \$77.50 / Septic fee \$112.50).
- Soil evaluations/inspection.

Rabies prevention.

- Specimen testing.
- Animal bite investigations/management.
- Sponsored rabies vaccination clinics with animal control.

Motel/Hotel inspections--swimming pool inspections.

Health hazard and general environmental complaint investigation.

Vital Records

Provides information and forms to utilize in securing birth certificates and establishments of paternity. Issues death certificates for all deaths occurring in the county. Death certificates cost **\$10** per certified copy. Birth certificates can be obtained through the <u>Office of Vital Records</u> in Richmond. There is a **\$10** charge per copy.

Health Promotion/Community Outreach

Cardiovascular Risk Reduction Program

Provides health screenings (including blood pressure and cholesterol) in the community or at worksites to help assess an individual's coronary risk status. Educational programs that focus on changing lifestyle behaviors are an important component of the program.

Breast/Cervical Cancer Awareness Program

- Promotion of early detection.
- Group education programs.
- Health fairs.

Community Activities

- Health education/public awareness programs.
- School based health information/education programs.
- Health fairs.

Nursing Home Screening

- Preadmission screening process for individuals seeking Medicaid coverage of long term care services. Requests for screenings need to be made through the Department of Social Services.
- In home assessment by a registered nurse and a social worker.
- Identification of local community resources.